

## WASHINGTON CITY.

FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 19, 1857.

Mr. Henry M. Lewis, Montgomery, Alabama, is our general traveling agent for the States of Alabama and Tennessee, assisted by C. F. Lewis, James O. Lewis, and Samuel D. Lewis.

Mr. Isaac E. James, No. 182 South Third Street, Philadelphia, is our general traveling agent, assisted by Wm. H. Ward, John Curran, James Dunning, J. H. Smith, R. S. James, Thos. D. Nier, D. E. Morrison, E. W. Wiley, Wm. L. Wadsworth, Alex. H. Carson, D. E. Meyer, Rich. F. Swain, T. Adams, and T. Davis.

Mr. C. W. James, No. 1 Harrison Street, Cincinnati, Ohio, is our general collecting agent for the Western States and Texas, assisted by H. J. Thomas, William H. Thomas, Thos. M. James, Dr. A. L. Chiles, George Morris, and Richard Leake. Receipts of either will be good.

## THE WEEKLY UNION.

This week's issue, which is now ready for delivery, will be found unusually interesting. It contains a complete summary of the important European intelligence received by the steamers Ericsson, Canada, Vanderbilt, and Europa; two weeks later news from California and the South Pacific; report of the annual examination of the Naval Academy at Annapolis; army movements; election news from all parts of the country; domestic intelligence; upwards of ten columns of editorials on the leading political topics and incidents of the week; and the latest news by telegraph and the mails up to the time of going to press.

The *Weekly Union* is a large and handsome sheet, printed on fine white paper, with new type, and is furnished to subscribers at the low rate of one dollar per annum; payments in every instance to be made in advance.

The *Daily Union* is furnished to subscribers for ten dollars per annum; and the *Tri-Weekly Union* (containing all the reading matter of the daily issues, and published semi-weekly during the recess of Congress) at five dollars per annum. No subscriptions will be received for any of the issues unless accompanied by the cash. From this rule we are determined not to deviate.

Among the guests at Willard's Hotel is Hon. W. O. Goode, of Virginia, whose re-election to Congress we recorded a few days since. Few of our public men enjoy a larger share of personal and political popularity than Mr. Goode, and none more deservedly so. Those who have watched his course in the House of Representatives, or who enjoy the pleasure of his acquaintance, can account for the strong and abiding hold which he has upon the confidence and affections of his constituents.

## GOV. WRIGHT, OF INDIANA.

This distinguished gentleman, we understand, has accepted the mission to Berlin tendered to him by the President, and left the city yesterday for his home in Indiana to make his arrangements to return to Washington, receive his instructions, and proceed to his post of duty by the 15th or 20th of next month. The appointment is a very popular one, and is considered here as a just compliment to the ability and devotion with which he has at all times sustained the doctrines and measures of the democratic party, and defended the rights of the South, as defined and guaranteed by the constitution. It is hoped, too, that it may have a soothing effect upon some merely local divisions of our party in that State, which, however spirited they may have been on some occasions, they have never suffered these local rivalries or misunderstandings to divide them upon great questions affecting the party at large. A party so wise and patriotic will readily know how to heal their casual differences, and unite in sustaining the distinguished public men of their State, so justly entitled to their confidence and support.

## NORTH CAROLINA.

The Raleigh Standard has the most cheering intelligence of the prospects of Mr. Scales, the democratic candidate for Congress in the sixth district of North Carolina, in opposition to Col. Puryear. The democracy of the district, says the Standard, "are fully aroused and determined to redeem the district from the curse of know-nothingism, and from the stigma of being represented by a man of doubtful attitude on the paramount principle of southern rights, as guaranteed by the constitution."

## WINE PROSPECTS IN EUROPE.

The *Courrier des Etats Unis* has intelligence from the wine-growing countries of Europe up to the 1st instant. From its issue of the 16th inst., we learn that the vines exhibit, generally, a vigorous growth under the influence of the warm weather; and that, from present appearances, an exceptional yield may reasonably be anticipated. In some localities the disease oidium has made its appearance, but it is evidently on the decline, and the growers are prepared to check its progress with sulphur and other preventives. Notwithstanding these favorable prospects, the *Courrier* adds that the prices of wines experience no diminution.

Hon. John Letcher, of Virginia, arrived in this city yesterday, and is stopping at Brown's Hotel. Mr. Letcher's name has been prominently before the American people for years. His whole course as a representative has been marked with great fidelity to the principles of the democratic party, unvaried industry in the discharge of his public duties, efficiency in the committee room, rare ability in debate, and ceaseless warfare against corruptions of every form and hue.

## THE PROSPECT IN MICHIGAN.

An esteemed correspondent, residing in Gratiot county, Michigan, writes to us the following encouraging letter:

"Democracy is not dormant or inactive in Michigan, and the acts of the last legislative session of this State were a sure precursor of the speedy downfall of fanaticism, sectionalism, and corrupt demagogues with us. The judicial election of the present spring conclusively proves that party is fast crumbling into the chaotic and discordant elements which compose it, and which a greedy hope of public plunder alone has so long held together. The reaction of feeling consequent upon the extreme of turbulent agitation during the last presidential canvass is fast taking place, and returning reason beginning to assume the place usurped by passion, prejudice, and cupidity. And so coming events cast in shadows before more distinctly than the restoration of the democracy to the reins of power in Michigan. Until that time, not distant or uncertain, the party, individually and collectively, can and will, perseveringly, energetically, and unitedly, labor and patiently wait."

Ex-Speaker Banks, black republican, has received the know-nothing nomination for governor in Massachusetts. Southern know-nothing papers are not expected to inform their readers of this fact.

Among the distinguished strangers now in this city are Hon. W. C. Rives, of Virginia, and Hon. Mr. Faran, of Cincinnati. Mr. Rives is the guest of J. C. McGuire, esq.

## INTENT UPON A COLLISION.

In a recent article we showed that there could be no real and necessary conflict of laws between national and State authorities, and that it could only result from design. Since preparing that article we have noticed, with profound regret, that a collision has actually occurred in Ohio, and that blood has been shed, and perhaps human life been sacrificed. A slave escaped from Kentucky to Ohio, whether his owner followed and procured a warrant from a United States marshal, under the statute of Congress, arrested the slave, and was proceeding to take him before the officer, as required by the writ. While this was being done, a large number of persons assembled, and with force and arms the slave was taken from his custody and made his escape. Here was an express violation of the law of Congress, as well as a breach of the peace, punishable alike under the State and national law by fine and imprisonment, while under the latter the aggressors were liable for the injury committed upon private rights. The marshal was executing judicial process, and under the laws of all countries, such resistance is a high offense, and is generally punished with marked severity. With the view of vindicating the supremacy of the law, and bringing its violators to the punishment provided by it, process was thereupon issued against those who had resisted the execution of lawful process, and placed in the marshal's hands for execution, pursuant to the laws of Congress. Under such process, the marshal's officers arrested four violators of the laws of the national government. While they were taking these persons charged with crime before the officer issuing the warrants, and who had jurisdiction of the matter, a large force was raised, and those arrested on criminal charges, duly made under oath, were taken from the custody of the officers having them in lawful charge and set free, while great violence was visited upon the marshal's officers. Here was a second violation of the statutes of Congress, as well as breach of the peace under the laws of Ohio, presenting a second instance of the interposition of brute force and dangerous weapons to prevent the execution of laws constitutionally enacted by Congress. The crime of the aggressors did not end here. Among the persons engaged in resisting the laws was a State sheriff, who claimed to have a State *habeas corpus*; but instead of serving it according to law, by delivering a copy and citing the marshal to show cause by what authority he held the four persons arrested, the latter were forcibly discharged, and the marshal's officers taken into custody, and were proceeded against as criminals under the State laws for having endeavored to execute United States process, and held to bail to answer as such. The *habeas corpus* did not authorize the discharge of the four arrested men. It simply required him to bring their bodies before the officer issuing it, and to show by what authority he detained them. If, instead of releasing the prisoners and seizing the marshal, the latter had been permitted to make return that he held them by virtue of writs lawfully issued by a United States officer, such return would have been a full justification, and even the State officer who issued the *habeas corpus* could not lawfully have ordered their discharge while thus in custody under another legitimate jurisdiction. But the violators of law did not wait for any such proceedings to occur.

But we do not design to go into the minor details and technical questions which have arisen and been discussed in the course of this proceeding. We wish to deal with the great principles which are involved, and upon which the peace and welfare of the republic depend. We wish to call the attention of our readers to some of the great questions which are applicable to the matter in hand. It is conceded that the fugitive-slave laws, under which the marshal acted, were constitutional and effective; and this is the opinion of every member of the Supreme Court, including Justices McLean and Curtis. No one denies that the laws of Congress when constitutionally enacted are the supreme law of the land. Even where there is concurrent jurisdiction over the same civil matter or criminal offense, all courts and jurists hold that the tribunal first taking cognizance has the exclusive right to proceed in the exercise of jurisdiction. These, among other questions, were most ably argued by Senator Pugh before Judge Leavitt, and show that the marshal was not only authorized, but bound, to execute the process against the slave, and also that issued against his rescuers; and that in neither case had the courts or citizens of Ohio any legal right to interfere and prevent such execution. The act of Congress required him to arrest the slave, and bring him before the officer issuing the process. The same law declared it an offense to rescue him, or to hinder or prevent the execution of such process. The same act required, on due proof made, the officer to issue process against those who had made the rescue or obstructed the execution of process, and it also required the marshal to execute it. Another statute of Congress makes it penal to obstruct the execution of process of the United States. It follows that, in these instances, the obstructors of the process of a United States officer, issued under laws of Congress, have violated statutory provisions which they were bound to obey. Why these violations of law? Is it because these aggressors love the liberty of a slave better than the laws and peace of the country and the lives of white men?

The Kansas excitement having died out, another must be supplied, or the republican party sink without the hope of resurrection; hence these violations of law are advised by the leaders of that party; and it is even said they are justified by Governor Chase. A collision is designed for political effect—with the hope of creating excitement and arraying the State against the United States—with the hope of again carrying the State in favor of the disunion party. One of its appalling consequences has just been manifested. A marshal seeking to execute a writ upon a slave in Cincinnati was stabbed with a bowie-knife, and the former, in self-defense, fired a pistol; and both are likely to die of their wounds. These acts of illegal collision engender a contempt for the majesty of the law and the process of its tribunals. The course of the governor and other State officials and prominent republican politicians led the slave to believe that he might violate the law with impunity, even to taking life, and that, if convicted under the violated State laws, he would be sure of his excellency's free pardon. The facts above stated show, not in fact a conflict of laws, but a collision in their execution, wantonly designed and sustained and upheld by a warring party

for political effect. It is practical nullification, in its worst and most dangerous form, to defeat the execution of constitutional laws, not through the agency of the judicial tribunals, declaring them void, but by means of brute force and deadly weapons, used in violation of all law, upon innocent public officers, for merely performing their lawful and sworn duties.

Here we have republicanism fully and practically illustrated, and upheld and defended by a governor and others sworn to support the constitution of the United States. Are the American people prepared to justify these atrocious violations of law? Are they in favor of resisting the execution of lawful process, of beating—nay, killing—the ministers of justice? Do they desire that anarchy and violence shall reign where law and order ought to prevail? Shall our country be ruled by the law, or by brutal force and murderous violence? These are questions which present themselves to the American people for their consideration and determination. Happy will it be for them and our country if they decide to sustain the constitution and laws without regard to the fate of demagogues or political parties.

## PROGRESS OF COTTON MANUFACTURES IN SAXONY.

The kingdom of Saxony, situated in the very heart of Germany, and rich in its vast mines of iron, copper, lead, and coal, has advanced more steadily and progressed more rapidly in the development of its manufacturing industry than any of the other States composing the German Zollverein. Its agricultural resources, even during the most favorable seasons, seldom exceed the demands for home consumption, but such is the activity of its manufacturing enterprise and the intelligence and skill with which that enterprise is conducted, that its 2,000,000 inhabitants seldom feel any of the lamentable effects which short crops and other cereal vicissitudes, so common during the past seven or eight years, have produced in other portions of Europe. In a word, Saxony is an industrious, thrifty, enterprising kingdom, and may justly be styled the prince of German manufacturers.

It has been officially announced in the very able Report on Foreign Commercial Relations, recently issued from the Department of State, that the exports of cotton tissues in 1856, from all the States of the Zollverein, amounted in value to \$2,394,497, of which sum the factories of Saxony contributed \$2,075,299. This is not surprising when we consider that the cotton industry of the kingdom is guided by a spirit of liberality and enlightenment which seeks out every modern improvement, and at once introduces it in its factories and workshops. The celebrated fairs held every year at Dresden and Leipzig, the transactions of the latter amounting annually to \$45,000,000; the great perfection of their manufactures of fine porcelain, silk and woolen fabrics, jewelry, musical and scientific instruments, are known throughout the commercial world, and we therefore pass them over for the present, or, rather, we reserve them for some future occasion. Cotton-spinning has become the "fixed institution" of Saxony, and we purpose to examine somewhat minutely the progress of this branch of industry. In this task, we are materially aided by Dr. Engel, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics at Dresden, who has just issued from the press of that city an interesting volume on cotton-spinning in Saxony, since the commencement of the present century, under the title of *Die Baum-Wollen-Spinnerei in Koenigreich Sachsen*. The Doctor acknowledges that he derived the most valuable portion of his statistical data from the agents and officers of the fire insurance companies, and their accuracy is therefore beyond question.

In 1830 the number of cotton-spinning factories in the kingdom of Saxony was 84; in 1837 that number was increased to 130; and in 1856, to 135; of these, there are in the circle of Zwittau, 121; in Leipzig, 13; and in Dresden, 1; 65 spin on private account, and 68 exclusively or principally on account of cotton manufacturers; 107 are propelled by water-power, 7 by steam, and 19 by water-power and steam combined. One hundred and thirty-three spinning factories keep constantly in motion 534,646 spindles—giving an average to each factory of 4,170 spindles, with a maximum of 21,444 and a minimum of 120. Their effective machinery is thus classified:

Numbers.	Spindles.
2,205 machines for spinning fine numbers.	518,442 spindles.
2,157 do hand made machines for spinning fine numbers.	518,442 spindles.
68 do called self-actors for spinning fine numbers.	27,584 do
4 do called half self-actors for spinning fine numbers.	1,856 do
39 do called hydraulic for spinning fine numbers.	6,764 do
11 do not designated for spinning fine numbers.	10,538 do

The spinning factories of Saxony consume annually: Cotton from the United States 12,950,595 pounds. Cotton from the East Indies 11,432,463 do. Total quantity annually consumed 24,383,058 do. Valued at \$2,723,000.

The waste is, for United States cotton 18 per cent., and for East India cotton 24 per cent., or a total waste on all the raw cotton consumed of 20.81 per cent. The total quantity of yarn spun is 19,308,168 pounds, and as the number 23 represents the average fineness, the established price which this number commands in the markets of Saxony would give to this annual production a total value of 19,315,000 francs, or about \$3,903,000. It appears, therefore, that the process of spinning adds 5,800,000 francs to the first cost of the raw material.

It is estimated that the capital invested in the cotton-spinning establishments of Saxony amounts to 20,670,000 francs, and the working capital is from 9,375,000 to 11,250,000 francs. The different factories give employment to 11,696 persons—namely, 276 foremen, 4,216 workmen, 4,777 adult women, and 2,427 children of both sexes. The aggregate amount of salaries paid to this whole force is 3,402,000 francs, or about \$680,400. In calculating the average cost of yarns the value of the raw material is computed at 66.25 per cent., and the labor expended upon it at 16.58 per cent., leaving 16.57 per cent. for general expenses, interest on the capital invested, retired capital, and net profits.

Cotton-spinning in Saxony progressed with astonishing rapidity up to 1837, at which period it remained stationary. This fact requires some explanation. Prohibitions are unknown in the Zollverein; raw cotton is admitted duty free, while cotton yarns are subject to a duty, not graduated according to their value, but fixed upon their ascertained weight, which, at this time, is 22 francs 50 centimes (\$4 19) for common yarn of one or two threads, and 60 francs (\$11 16) for yarn of three or more threads, twisted yarns, and all white or colored yarns, per metrical quintal, (220 pounds.) The result has been that the cotton industry of Saxony is exclusively directed to the production of inferior numbers. In this branch of cotton industry Saxony takes the lead, and still

continues to advance, though, technically speaking, its organization has not attained the requisite perfection to encounter British competition in the higher numbers. Indeed, in this respect it is, in the opinion of M. Engel, considerably behind the other States of Germany and Switzerland. Bavaria at Augsburg and Kempten, Wurtemberg at Urach, Baden at Ettlingen and Wiesenthal, and Prussia in the Rhenish provinces and in Silesia, possess at this time cotton-spinning machinery on a much larger scale and with superior appointments for the higher numbers of yarns. In Bavaria, besides, the heavy freights on railroads have been considerably reduced, and their tariffs of prices materially lowered; the consequence is, that the cost of transportation of cotton manufactures from England to Kempten, by way of Leipzig, has been reduced from 3 florins 30 kreutzers (\$1 54) to 2 florins 18 kreutzers (92 cents) per quintal of 110 lbs. Notwithstanding this facility of transportation, the importation of cotton yarns into the German States is sensibly diminishing, and, as a consequence, the consumption of raw cotton proportionally increases. The same remark is equally applicable to Russia. A recent number of the *Journal des Economistes* states that in the government of Tver, in Russia, an immense cotton factory has lately been erected, which will consume, per day, about 14,000 pounds of cotton, or, allowing three hundred working days to the year, will require an annual supply of 4,200,000 pounds. This is nearly the fifth part of the annual consumption of France.

From these statistics it is evident that the consumption of the raw material in continental Europe is increasing; that many countries and States heretofore supplied with yarns, partially or wholly, from British factories, are themselves making rapid progress in cotton-spinning industry; and that this branch of cotton manufactures in Great Britain must fall in a proportionate degree as this progress advances. We append the following comparative table, showing the quantities and values of cotton yarns exported from Great Britain to foreign countries during the first three months of 1857, compared with the first three months of 1856:

Cotton Yarns exported from Great Britain to all countries from January 1 to March 31, in the years 1856 and 1857.

Countries to which exported.	Quantity—pounds.	Value—dollars.	Quantity—pounds.	Value—dollars.
Bombay	401,541	66,960	159,200	32,700
Batavia	12,693,347	2,603,885	11,622,250	2,812,695
Belgium	6,992,214	1,749,319	1,932,425	483,880
Brussels	362,616	247,825	452,213	128,880
Naples and Sicily	2,687,773	397,630	1,724,567	319,975
Austria	2,823,727	498,365	1,286,599	229,590
Turkey	3,712,080	677,235	3,071,412	475,565
British East Indies	6,503,729	1,451,765	5,149,044	1,282,345
Other countries	8,371,005	1,017,900	8,356,504	1,016,670
Total	45,237,142	9,654,750	38,897,923	8,935,390

The foregoing table shows a decrease in quantity of 6,339,219 pounds, and in value of \$721,360.

## THE FIRST GUN FROM KENTUCKY. REDEMPTION OF THE LOUISVILLE DISTRICT.

The Louisville papers of the 16th instant contain nearly complete returns of the election held on the preceding day for judge of the court of appeals. Mr. Bullitt, the independent democratic candidate, is elected over Wheat, know-nothing, by a handsome majority. In the city of Louisville the know-nothing loss is 1,147. The Courier says:

"Elsewhere the reader will find the result of the vote in this city yesterday for judge of the court of appeals. It shows that the know-nothing majority in the city has dwindled from 1,811, what it was in November last at the presidential election, down to 664, which it was yesterday, showing a net loss for the plug uglies of 1,147. This is a wonderful achievement for the independent and nativist, and, in the present excited state of popular feeling, it is a credit to the city, when it is considered that they entered into the contest without any organization whatever, while the plug uglies had been holding their secret meetings nightly, drilling their forces, and using every possible effort to bring out their vote. The plug-ugly organ, also, did everything in its power to excite its partisans, and appealed to them to bring out their full vote if they had any." "The result yesterday shows to the democratic party what they can accomplish by a thorough and efficient organization. With such organization they can carry Louisville by a majority of one thousand votes! There is not a particle of doubt of this. Let every member, therefore, from this to the next election, be properly prepared. Thomas H. Holt will be our next representative in Congress."

An attempt was made by the know-nothings of Louisville to renew the murderous outrages of former years, with the view of driving democrats from the polls. It will be seen from the following, which we copy from the Louisville Democrat, that the attempt was unsuccessful—thanks to the firmness and heroic example of such men as Colonel Preston and Judge Bullitt:

"We had hoped that we had announced the last outrage of our franchise in this city, but it seems that we were altogether too sanguine. When it was reported that we were to be properly improved, and that we were to be properly improved, we were to be properly improved. We made the confession in shame, but the facts force the confession that the sanctity of a judicial election is no protection against lawlessness and outrage upon the ballot-box in this city. The outrages of which we complain were initiated and consummated at the lower precinct of the first ballot-box. When it was reported, at an early hour of the day, that the friends of Mr. Johnson F. Bullitt, the independent candidate for appellate judge, were voting in any considerable numbers, it was determined that some movement should be made to deter them from exercising the right of freemen; and to that end two or three Bullitt men were wantonly assailed and driven from the polls."

"A late hour in the afternoon, however, was the culminating period of the outrage, when Mr. John Strassburg, a very worthy gentleman, and for many years an employee in the city post office, presented himself at the door of the engine-house for admission to vote. A know-nothing bully here interposed, making an insulting objection to his entrance. Colonel William Preston, Joshua F. Bullitt, and other gentlemen, who were cognizant of the applicant's right to vote, insisted that he should be admitted. This was the signal for an abusive attack upon Mr. Preston and his friends, which led to a display of arms by both parties. Fortunately for each, however, but doubly fortunate for the bullies who had been obstructing the entrance to the ballot-box—the disturbance was quelled without the shedding of blood."

"It may be said, in honor of Col. Preston, Mr. Bullitt, and a few gallant men who surrounded them upon that occasion, that they made the first noble stand for free suffrage in this city since the terrible and disgraceful mob of August, 1855. Although overpowered in numbers by the hirelings who thought to awe them from the discharge of their duty as freemen, they asserted their rights and stood by them like men, as they were prompted by high and manly motives."

## DEPTH OF WATER IN LONG ISLAND SOUND.

It was stated a few days ago in the *Journal of Commerce* that there was reason to believe that there is a sufficient depth of water in Long Island Sound for the safe passage of the monster steamer Great Eastern to a point within a few miles of the city of New York.

Since the publication of this statement we have carefully examined the large and admirably-executed chart of Long Island Sound in the Coast Survey Office, and find that there is but one stretch of only a quarter of a mile where thirty-six feet and upwards cannot be carried at low water through the Sound and to the Cove back of Ward's Island prepared for the anchorage of the Great Eastern. In this short stretch there are thirty-one feet six inches at low water.

## DEPARTMENT NEWS.

## STEAM DEPARTMENT.

*Salmedina Bank.*—The following communication, addressed on the 11th of May last to R. L. Sanchez, esq., United States consul at Cartagena, N. G., by Sir Houston Stewart, commander-in-chief of H. B. M.'s squadron in the West Indies, accompanied by the result of an exploration recently made by the master of the flag ship, in conjunction with the masters of her Majesty's ships "Orion" and "Cossack," shows the important fact that the "Salmedina Bank" off that port extends further to the westward by nearly two miles than it is laid down in the chart:

"ISLES," AT CARTAGENA, May 11, 1857.

Sir: During the stay of H. B. M.'s ships at this port it has been ascertained, beyond a doubt, that the Salmedina Bank, situated at a short distance off this coast, extends further to the westward than is laid down in the chart by nearly two miles.

As it is desirable that this should be generally known and communicated, I beg herewith to send you a copy of the remarks thereon by the master of my flag ship, as the result of observations made by himself and the masters of H. B. M.'s ships "Orion" and "Cossack," on the 7th instant.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant, HOUSTON STEWART, Rear Admiral and Commander-in-Chief of H. B. M.'s Squadron in the West Indies.

SANCHEZ, Esq., Consul of the United States of America at Cartagena.

## Remarks on the Salmedina Bank.

This shoal extends three miles east and west, and one and a half mile north and south. From the south edge of it La Pops (N. 59° E.) magnetic, Port San Jose, S. 63 E., and on with the Sandy Point.

From the north edge La Pops bears N. 70 E., the S. W. end of Terra Bomba S. 44 E. Its western edge, on which the water breaks, is 5 miles west of Terra Bomba, in latitude 10° 23' 45" N., and longitude 75° 41' 45" W., taken from the meridian of Port Pastello, longitude 75° 33' 18" W.

STEPHEN SPAIN, Master.

H. M. S. "ESTER," May 8, 1857.

## INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

*Survey of the Public Lands.*—Under the appropriations of the 3d March, 1857, for the surveys of the public lands during the fiscal year ending on the 30th June, 1858, surveying instructions have recently been issued by the Commissioner of the General Land Office to the surveyors general of Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Iowa, and Kansas and Nebraska, to prosecute the field operations in those States and Territories required by the wants of actual settlers and demanded by the provisions of the treaties with Indian tribes.

## A WELL-MERITED COMPLIMENT.

The commendations of the press and the praises of men are for the most part bestowed on persons occupying official station, or to whom accident or good fortune has given some slight advantage in the race of distinction. It is rare that the zealous, energetic, whole-souled democrat, who only works for the success of his party and the advancement of his party principles, receives any notice or credit for his efforts beyond the little neighborhood of his usefulness. Yet, it is impossible to estimate the aggregate value of the labors of such men as Mr. Divine, whose zeal never cools, whose labors never cease, whose energies never tire in their judicious efforts to promote the success of the democratic party. We join most heartily, therefore, in the following compliment which we extract from the Democratic Mirror, London county, Virginia, first, because we know that it is eminently deserved; and, secondly, because he is one of those private, unofficial, and effective working men not often the subject of public commendation:

MAJ. JAMES F. DIVINE.—We are more than pleased to find in the local columns of "The States," a spirited denunciation daily published in Washington city, giving an account of our entertainment by Joseph F. Brown, esq. (recently elected congressman), to his political friends—the following just compliment to our former speaker and chivalrous fellow-townsmen, Maj. Jas. F. Divine:

After the feast at Mr. Brown's, the band which had been engaged for the occasion, with a large portion of his guests, went and called on and serenaded the President of the United States, several of the newly-elected municipal officers, and also, it says, "Major James F. Divine, of whom a prominent political adversary has said that, 'in electioneering he can move heaven, earth, and the Old Dominion!'"

We can fully testify to the Major's efficiency and power as an electioneer; notwithstanding he has heretofore lived in a country where the odds against him were too great to conquer, yet he always went to battle as though victory was certain, and we feel fully persuaded that to his indomitable political perseverance we are to attribute the regularly-increasing vote of our country. His honest zeal has always challenged the commendation of his admirers.

He deserves more than he receives from his own party!

## THE NEW YORK POLICE DIFFICULTY.

The New York papers of yesterday morning, as well as the day before, are filled with accounts of the unfortunate collision between the black republican and the regular municipal police of that city on Tuesday last. The *Journal of Commerce*, in its temperate report of this long-expected occurrence, remarks:

"The conduct of the new police commissioners in sending a force of their men to arrest the mayor is in keeping with the general folly and hardness of their policy from the outset. They might have known, as well as the recorder, that, in the present excited state of popular feeling, a popular disturbance would certainly ensue; and also, as the mayor and common council do not recognize the authority of the new police, that the municipal force would prevent them from arresting the mayor. The blame of the unfortunate encounter must rest on the recorder, and the new police commissioners, who were rash enough to force such an issue with the city authorities at so critical a juncture. The commissioners must have been aware what sort of treatment would be served out to their men, and it was an act of wanton cruelty to the latter to expose them to perils from which it is fortunate that they escaped with their lives."

## HON. J. B. CLAY.

A correspondent of the Louisville *Courier*, after giving a very spirited account of a public discussion between Mr. Clay and his opponent, Mr. Hanson, says:

"Mr. Clay was received with the utmost enthusiasm. When he arose about eight o'clock, until, with a graceful wave of the hand, he asked permission to be allowed to allow him to proceed. He was listened to with great attention, and received five times as much applause as Mr. Hanson. His speech was free from the slang and cant phrases of the day, and was that of a man and a statesman. He is graceful and fluent. As regards eloquence, he is the best speaker, the tallest and most majestic of the forest, that, to no matter which way it waves, he carries everything with him; but his sentences are nicely formed and eloquently turned, and while his speech pleases and instructs you it gently carries you with it. He has a fine voice and fine figure, both of which he commands well. I have already extended this notice to almost an unbroken length, and still I have thrown aside many valuable points."

## THE OHIO DEFEALCATION.

The Ohio treasury defealcation is likely to prove much larger than was first supposed. The Columbus Statesman of last Monday evening's issue says:

"Mr. Gibson left Columbus for Tiffin on Saturday, but is expected to return this evening. The amount said to be missing is about, in round numbers, \$860,000. Of this some \$204,000 had been already charged as a defealcation to Mr. Gibson. The balance is said to have remained outstanding since he went out of office. A committee of examination is now examining the documents; but how they can arrive at any satisfactory conclusion, when the finance committee of investigation appointed by the legislature, with Taylor, of Mahoning, a very shrewd and competent person, at their head, failed to discover anything, we cannot conceive."

## NO. 4.—BIRD'S-EYE VIEWS OF EUROPE.

## BY T. JEFFERSON SMITH.

We arose in the morning buoyant and gay. The night had been passed unpleasantly, but our spirits were good, and we looked forward to our descent of the mountain with the same pleasure as we had enjoyed in our ascent. We met with nothing worth noticing until, just previous to our arrival at a spot about half way down the mountain, several rocks had, owing to the rain, lost their hold and dashed upon the road, completely filling it up. Workmen had, however, already removed a sufficient quantity to clear enough to allow us to pass. We thought it was lucky that they had fallen before we arrived, or we might have been crushed. This occurred in two places on our route down the mountain. We felt as if we had made a lucky escape in being delayed on its top by the storm. In one place the road dives into the "Gallery d'Agalby," and then, by a more gradual slope, enters the gorge of Gondo, one of the grandest and most savage of the Alps, which narrows and deepens at every step, until its precipices in some places actually overhang the road, which is squeezed in between them on one side and the fretting torrents on the other, while vast shattered fragments of rocks of mountains above overhang the road, the loosened masses of which seem ready to fall beneath, as they often do. The travelling here is very dangerous, particularly after heavy rains or thaws. The gallery of Gondo is the longest cut through solid rock of the whole line of the Simplon, as it measures 596 feet. It was also the most difficult and costly on account of the extreme hardness of the rock (granite), for it required the incessant labor of more than one hundred workmen, ladders, relieving each other day and night, to pierce a passage in 18 months. The progress of the work would have been still more tedious had the laborers confined themselves to the two ends, but the engineers caused two lateral openings to be made, by which means the rock was attacked in four places at once. The miners were suspended by ropes to the face of the rock until a lodgment was effected, to commence these side openings, which now serve as windows to light the interior. Opposite one of them is seen the inscription: "Alpe Ballo, 1805—Nap. Imp." Close to the very mouth of this remarkable gallery the roaring water-fall of the Frasconne leaps down from the rocks beside the road, and is carried over it on a bridge. Broken down this part of the Alps offers perhaps the finest assemblage of objects to excite an emotion of the sublime that is to be found in the Alps. You now pass into Italy, with its dazzling verdure, its rich sky, and abundant vegetation of the vine, the olive, the maize, flax, and almost every species of fruit trees. You pass from the terrific sublimity to the exquisite beauty: from cold winter to warm summer; from darkness to light; from rudely constructed houses of